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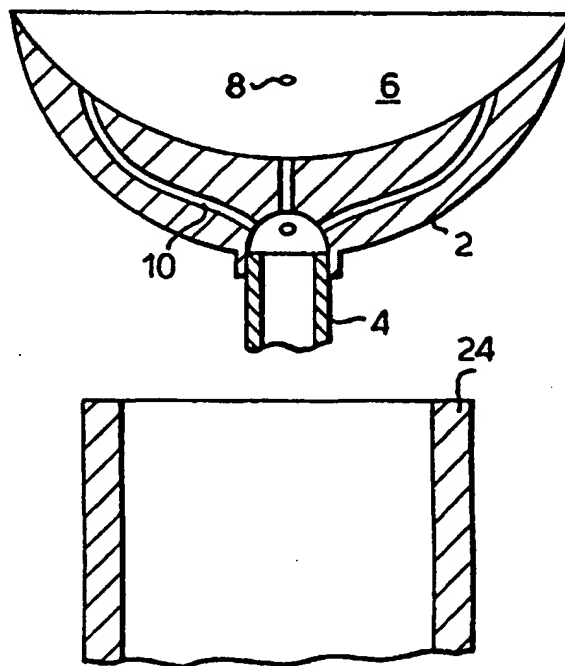
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<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/IL99/00461 (22) International Filing Date: 23 August 1999 (23.08.99) (30) Priority Data: 125965 27 August 1998 (27.08.98) IL (71)(72) Applicants and Inventors: HENDLER, Shoshan (IL/IL); Jerico Street 10, 58549 Holon (IL). MAROKO, Moshe (IL/IL); 16 Arlozorov street, 45203 Hod HaSharon (IL). (74) Agent: WOLFF, BREGMAN AND GOLLER; P.O. Box 1352, 91013 Jerusalem (IL).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i></p>

(54) Title: APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR ACQUISITION AND RETRIEVAL OF RESECTED BIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS

(57) Abstract

The invention provides a vacuum mouthpiece (2) for the acquisition and retention of resected biological specimens for retrieval from a body cavity, the mouthpiece being attached to a first tubular member (4) connectable to a vacuum source and having an active surface including at least one opening communicating with the first tubular member; the mouthpiece (2) being made of an elastically resilient material and having, in a free state, an outside diameter larger than the inside diameter of a second tubular member (24) into which it is insertible by elastic deformation. The invention further provides a closable pouch (20) for the entrapment and retrieval of a resected biological specimen from a body cavity, and a laparoscopic system and method utilizing the above.



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APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR ACQUISITION AND RETRIEVAL OF RESECTED BIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an apparatus and method for acquisition and retrieval of resected biological specimens. More specifically, the present invention is concerned with a vacuum mouthpiece for the acquisition and retrieval of resected biological specimens from a body cavity, a self-closing pouch for entrapment and retrieval of resected biological specimens from a body cavity, and a laparoscopic system incorporating such a mouthpiece and such a pouch.

Background of the Invention

Laparoscopy, also known as "keyhole surgery," is today increasingly complementing and even replacing conventional surgery, especially in the abdominal region, for resection and removal of diseased organs such as a gall bladder, ovaries, or diseased parts of such organs, cysts, and the like. The small incisions required for laparoscopic procedures minimize skin scarring, reduce the risk of infection, and greatly speed up wound healing.

Laparoscopic devices for the removal of resected specimens are known, most of which are based on the use of a pouch and propose ways of closing that pouch with the specimen inside it, such as a drawstring thread (U.S. Patents 5,647,372 and 5,465,731) as well as grasping means to control the pouch edges, but do not address the cardinal issue of getting hold of the resected specimen, putting it into the pouch, and withdrawing it from the body cavity.

U.S. Patent 5,480,404 teaches a belt-like loop with a flexible pouch which enables the scooping up of the specimen, closing the pouch and removing it from the body cavity. This disclosure too, only partially resolves the issue of "catching" the specimen, and does not deal satisfactorily with the withdrawal of the specimen from the body cavity.

Instead of a pouch, U.S. Patent 5,176,687 uses a flexible membrane which has a collapsed and an expanded state, but it does not deal with the retrieval of the specimen.

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U.S. Patent 5,215,521 discloses an envelope sheath to entrap the resected specimen as well as a morcellator allowing for safe morcellation of the specimen, and provides both for the catching and the retrieval thereof, but the apparatus and auxiliaries described are highly complex and require the services of two experienced laparoscopists.

It is thus one of the objects of the present invention to provide a mouthpiece introducible into a body cavity for acquisition and retention of a resected biological specimen by vacuum suction.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a pouch that is self-closing after being introduced into a body cavity, thereby entrapping a resected biological specimen for retrieval.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a relatively simple laparoscopic device that facilitates the vacuum capture and retention of a resected biological specimen, its entrapment in a self-closing pouch and its retrieval, and that can be operated by a single surgeon with no more than moderate experience in laparoscopy.

According to the invention, there is therefore provided a vacuum mouthpiece for the acquisition and retention of resected biological specimens for retrieval from a body cavity, said mouthpiece being attached to a first tubular member connectable to a vacuum source and having an active surface including at least one opening communicating with said first tubular member; said mouthpiece being made of an elastically resilient material and having, in a free state, an outside diameter larger than the inside diameter of a second tubular member into which it is insertible by elastic deformation.

The invention also provides closable pouch for the entrapment and retrieval of a resected biological specimen from a body cavity, comprising a pouch element made of a pliable, membranous material pre-shaped like the canopy of an umbrella and fixedly attached at selected points, along substantially meridional lines, to a plurality of pre-shaped, finger-like elements, the shape of which exhibits different responses at

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different states, a first state response in which said finger-like elements flex away from each other, thereby causing the pouch to open, and a second state response in which said finger-like elements flex toward each other, thereby causing the pouch to close.

The present invention further provides a laparoscopic system for acquisition and retrieval of resected biological specimens, comprising at least three telescoping members; an outer tubular member, the distal end of which is introducible into a body cavity; an inner tubular member connectable at its proximal end to vacuum-producing means and a dish-like vacuum mouthpiece for capturing and retaining a resected specimen, said mouthpiece being connected to the distal end of said inner tubular member and being made of an elastically resilient material, said mouthpiece having in its free state an outside diameter exceeding the inside diameter of said outer tubular member, but adapted by elastic deformation to fit into said outer tubular member; an intermediate tubular member slidably fitting into the annular space between said outer tubular member and said inner tubular member; a plurality of finger-like elements fixedly connected to the distal end of said intermediate tubular member, which elements, in the non-active, telescoped state of said device, are disposed inside said annular space and can be pushed out of said annular space by pushing the intermediate tubular member, and a pouch made of a pliable, membranous material, fixedly attached at selected points to said plurality of finger-like elements, which pouch, in the non-active, telescoped state of the device, is fully collapsed into, and accommodated in, the annular space.

The invention still further provides a method for acquisition and retrieval of resected biological specimens, using the system as claimed in claim 12, the method comprising the steps of introducing the distal end of the still telescoped device into the body cavity; pushing out the inner tubular member, thereby removing the vacuum mouthpiece from the outer tubular member and causing it to assume its full diameter;

actuating the vacuum-producing means and moving the vacuum mouthpiece to a location in close proximity to the specimen to be resected, to cause the resected

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specimen to cling to said vacuum mouthpiece; pushing out the intermediate tubular member, thereby causing the finger-like elements to flaringly emerge from the annular space between the outer tubular member and the inner tubular member, the elements carrying along and opening up the pouch attached to them for engulfing said specimen; allowing the finger-like elements to assume the second state, after which the elements close in, closing the pouch, and drawing off the specimen by vacuum suction, and withdrawing the device from the body cavity.

The invention will now be described in connection with certain preferred embodiments with reference to the following illustrative figures so that it may be more fully understood.

With specific reference now to the figures in detail, it is stressed that the particulars shown are by way of example and for purposes of illustrative discussion of the preferred embodiments of the present invention only, and are presented in the cause of providing what is believed to be the most useful and readily understood description of the principles and conceptual aspects of the invention. In this regard, no attempt is made to show structural details of the invention in more detail than is necessary for a fundamental understanding of the invention, the description taken with the drawings making apparent to those skilled in the art how the several forms of the invention may be embodied in practice.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is an enlarged, cross-sectional view of a first embodiment of the vacuum mouthpiece according to the invention in its free state;

Fig. 2 is a similar view of the embodiment of Fig. 1 when elastically deformed to fit the tubular member;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged cross-sectional view of a substantially hollow embodiment of the vacuum mouthpiece according to the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the open pouch;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the closed pouch;

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Fig. 6 is a top view showing a tubular member accommodating the finger-like elements and the folded pouch prior to their use;

Fig. 7 is an enlarged, partial cross-section of the laparoscopic system according to the present invention in its non-active, fully telescoped state;

Fig. 8 is a more enlarged view in cross-section along plane XIII-XIII of the system of Fig. 7;

Fig. 9 schematically illustrates the flaring open of the finger-like elements and the resulting opening of the pouch;

Fig. 10 schematically illustrates the inward flexing of the finger-like elements and the resulting closure of the pouch; and

Fig. 11 shows a morcellator used for the fragmentation and liquefaction of solid specimens.

Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments

Referring now to the drawings, there is seen in Fig. 1 a first embodiment of a vacuum mouthpiece 2 according to the invention in its fully expanded state. Mouthpiece 2 is attached, *e.g.*, by adhesive bonding, to a first tubular member 4 connectable to a vacuum pump (not shown). Mouthpiece 2 has a bowl-like shape and is made of an elastically resilient material such as synthetic rubber or the like. Active surface 6 is concave and is provided with a plurality of openings 8 which, via ducts 10, communicate with a first tubular member 4. Also seen is a second tubular member 24 into which, as shown in Fig. 2, mouthpiece 2 can be inserted by elastic deformation.

A second embodiment of the mouthpiece, shown in Fig. 3, is substantially hollow. To prevent the collapse of hollow space 14 under the effect of underpressure produced by the above-mentioned vacuum source, which collapse would affect the communication of peripheral openings 8 with the vacuum source, there are provided a plurality of protrusions 16 integral with either the bottom and/or the roof of hollow space 14, that will limit the amount by which the roof and the bottom of space 14 may

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approach one another. Protrusions 16 could also have the shape of crenellated ribbing that would also enhance the stiffness of mouthpiece 2.

Further seen in Fig. 3 is a central opening 18 in active surface 6, which is much larger than the peripheral openings 8 and which facilitates the passage therethrough of various implements, such as a morcellator or a suction needle.

Fig. 4 shows a pouch according to the invention, in the open state. Pouch 20 is made of a pliable, membranous material, is advantageously pre-shaped like the canopy of an umbrella, and is fixedly attached, *e.g.*, by adhesive bonding, at selected points along substantially meridional lines, to a plurality of finger-like elements 22. Since the purpose of pouch 20 is first to engulf and then to enclose the resected specimen, *e.g.*, a cyst, means must be at hand to first spread the pouch open to enable it to entrap the specimen, and then to close the pouch, retaining the specimen for imminent retrieval.

Therefore, the elements 22 are constituted by any suitable material or a combination of materials, *e.g.*, plastic, metal or plastic-coated metal. The elements 22 are pre-shaped and adapted to assume a first state in which they flex outwardly and a second state in which they flex inwardly towards each other.

The finger-like elements advantageously may be made of a shaped-memory alloy, *i.e.*, an alloy which "remembers" one or more shapes imparted to it at one or more predeterminable temperatures, and which reverts to those shapes whenever it is subjected to those temperatures. Such alloys are commercially available, for instance, Nitinol, a nickel-titanium alloy, or the like. Hence, in operation, when the elements 22 are exposed to a first temperature, *e.g.*, room temperature, or a lower temperature obtained by cooling, they are caused to flex outwardly, *i.e.*, to flare open. Since pouch 20 is attached to the elements 22, the pouch is likewise caused to open, as shown in Fig. 4. When the elements 22 are exposed to a second, higher temperature, *e.g.*, body temperature, or heated, however, they are caused to flex inwardly towards each other. This change of shape of the elements is, of course, also imparted to pouch 20, causing it to close as shown in Fig. 5. The higher (transition) temperature could

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also be effected by passing a weak electric current through elements 22, thereby achieving better control of the procedure.

Prior to use, finger-like elements 22 and pouch 20 are retained in a tubular member 24 as seen in the top view of Fig. 6, showing pouch 20 folded in its fully collapsed condition.

Figs. 7-11 illustrate a laparoscopic system for acquisition and retrieval of resected biological specimens. As this system also incorporates the vacuum mouthpiece and pouch illustrated in Figs. 1-5, reference will be made to some of these Figures in discussing the laparoscopic system according to the invention.

Referring now to Fig. 7, there is seen an outer tubular member 24, the distal end 25 of which is designed to be introduced into a body cavity from which a previously resected specimen is to be retrieved. Introduction is effected in a *per se* known manner, using a trocar. The outside diameter of member 24 is of an order of 10 mm.

Further seen is an inner tubular member 4 of a length exceeding the length of member 24 and connectable at its proximal end to a vacuum pump (not shown). To the distal end of tubular member 4 is fixedly attached a vacuum mouthpiece 2 made of an elastically resilient material such as synthetic rubber or the like. In its free state as shown in Fig. 3, its outside diameter is much larger than the inside diameter of tubular member 24.

Freely sliding inside outer tubular member 24, there is arranged an intermediate tubular member 26 which also projects beyond the proximal end of member 24. To the distal end of member 26 are fixedly attached, *e.g.*, by welding or brazing, a plurality of finger-like elements 22 which cause pouch 20 to be first spread open and then, after it has engulfed the specimen to be retrieved, to close with the specimen inside, as explained above.

As further seen in Fig. 7, pouch 20 is provided at its center with an opening 28, through which passes tubular member 4. In its initial state, pouch 20 is fully

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collapsed, i.e., folded, its folds filling the annular space between tubular members 24 and 4, as can be seen in Fig. 8.

In actual operation, after the distal portion of the device, still in the state depicted in Fig. 7, is introduced into the body cavity using a *per se* known trocar, inner tubular member 4 is pushed out, thereby releasing vacuum mouthpiece 2 from its confinement in outer tubular member 24. At the same time, the vacuum pump to which member 4 is connected is switched on. Due to the suction effect of the approaching mouthpiece 2, the previously resected specimen will be drawn close and cling to it. More or less simultaneously, intermediate tubular member 26 is pushed out and elements 22, previously restrained by tubular member 24 from assuming their flaring shape, now flare open, thereby opening pouch 20. This situation is schematically illustrated in Fig. 9; showing specimen *S* clinging to vacuum mouthpiece 2 and finger-like elements 22 flexing outwardly, thereby opening pouch 20, which now surrounds specimen *S*. The specimen can now be resected through the use of any suitable surgical instrument and the pouch 20 closed to engulf the resected specimen for safe retrieval (Fig. 10). In a case when shaped-memory elements are used, after the elements 22 have been largely exposed to the higher body temperature for a while (or have been electrically heated), they are affected by the high-temperature memory and flex inwardly, thereby closing pouch 20 and thus effectively capturing specimen *S*.

Further proceedings depend on the nature of the specimen. Fairly low-viscosity specimens, such as exudates, can be drawn off by a suction needle introduced into pouch 20 via opening 18 in mouthpiece 2, or even by the latter itself. More solid specimens must be liquefied, which is best done with the aid of a morcellator 30, as shown in Fig. 11. This implement is introducible into closed pouch 20 via opening 18 in mouthpiece 2 and, driven at high speed by any suitable drive means, acts like a blender. Closed pouch 20 prevents spilling of the liquid into the abdominal cavity. The thus liquefied specimen can then be drawn off, either by the above-mentioned suction needle or directly by mouthpiece 2.

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It will be evident to those skilled in the art that the invention is not limited to the details of the foregoing illustrated embodiments and that the present invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit or essential attributes thereof. The present embodiments are therefore to be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive, the scope of the invention being indicated by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description, and all changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are therefore intended to be embraced therein.

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CLAIMS

1. A vacuum mouthpiece for the acquisition and retention of resected biological specimens for retrieval from a body cavity, said mouthpiece being attached to a first tubular member connectable to a vacuum source and having an active surface including at least one opening communicating with said first tubular member; said mouthpiece being made of an elastically resilient material and having, in a free state, an outside diameter larger than the inside diameter of a second tubular member into which it is insertible by elastic deformation.
2. The mouthpiece as claimed in claim 1, wherein said mouthpiece is substantially solid except for at least one duct, said at least one opening communicating with the first tubular member via said at least one duct.
3. The mouthpiece as claimed in claim 1, wherein said active surface is concave.
4. The mouthpiece as claimed in claim 1, wherein said mouthpiece is substantially hollow, means being provided in the hollow space inside said mouthpiece for preventing the collapse of said space under the effect of underpressure applied by said vacuum source.
5. The mouthpiece as claimed in claim 4, wherein the active surface of said mouthpiece is provided with a plurality of openings, with at least one of said openings being located in the center of said active surface and being of a size large enough to permit the passage therethrough of various implements.
6. A closable pouch for the entrapment and retrieval of a resected biological specimen from a body cavity, comprising a pouch element made of a pliable, membranous material pre-shaped like the canopy of an umbrella and fixedly attached at selected points, along substantially meridional lines, to a plurality of pre-shaped, finger-like elements, the shape of which exhibits different responses at different states, a first state response in which said finger-like elements flex away from each other, thereby causing the pouch to open, and a second state response in which said finger-like elements flex toward each other, thereby causing the pouch to close.

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7. The pouch as claimed in claim 6, wherein said finger-like elements are made of shaped-memory material.

8. The pouch as claimed in claim 7, wherein said material is responsive to temperature, whereby said elements assume said first state at a first temperature and said second state at a second temperature.

9. The pouch as claimed in claim 8, wherein said first temperature is room temperature and said second temperature is at least as high as the temperature inside the human body.

10. The pouch as claimed in claim 6, wherein said finger-like elements and said pouch are accommodated prior to their use in a first tubular member, with said pouch being in a closely folded state.

11. The pouch as claimed in claim 6, wherein the proximal ends of said finger-like elements are fixedly attached to a second tubular member slidably accommodated within said first tubular member.

12. A laparoscopic system for acquisition and retrieval of resected biological specimens, comprising:

at least three telescoping members;

an outer tubular member, the distal end of which is introducible into a body cavity;

an inner tubular member connectable at its proximal end to vacuum-producing means and a dish-like vacuum mouthpiece for capturing and retaining a resected specimen, said mouthpiece being connected to the distal end of said inner tubular member and being made of an elastically resilient material, said mouthpiece having in its free state an outside diameter exceeding the inside diameter of said outer tubular member, but adapted by elastic deformation to fit into said outer tubular member;

an intermediate tubular member slidably fitting into the annular space between said outer tubular member and said inner tubular member;

a plurality of finger-like elements fixedly connected to the distal end of said intermediate tubular member, which elements, in the non-active, telescoped state of

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said device, are disposed inside said annular space and can be pushed out of said annular space by pushing the intermediate tubular member, and

a pouch made of a pliable, membranous material, fixedly attached at selected points to said plurality of finger-like elements, which pouch, in the non-active, telescoped state of the device, is fully collapsed into, and accommodated in, the annular space.

13. The laparoscopic device as claimed in claim 12, wherein said finger-like elements are made of a shaped-memory material exhibiting different responses to different temperatures.

14. The laparoscopic device as claimed in claim 13, wherein said different temperatures include a first temperature being the room temperature and a second temperature being at least the temperature inside a body, and wherein the response of said finger-like elements to said first temperature is to spread out, while their response to said second temperature is to close in.

15. The laparoscopic device as claimed in claim 13, wherein said shaped-memory material is a nickel-titanium alloy.

16. The laparoscopic device as claimed in claim 12, wherein said vacuum mouthpiece is provided with a central opening for the introduction of a morcellator or a suction needle.

17. A method for acquisition and retrieval of resected biological specimens, using the system as claimed in claim 12, the method comprising the steps of:

introducing the distal end of the still telescoped device into the body cavity;

pushing out the inner tubular member, thereby removing the vacuum mouthpiece from the outer tubular member and causing it to assume its full diameter;

actuating the vacuum-producing means and moving the vacuum mouthpiece to a location in close proximity to the specimen to be resected, to cause the resected specimen to cling to said vacuum mouthpiece;

pushing out the intermediate tubular member, thereby causing the finger-like elements to flaringly emerge from the annular space between the outer tubular

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member and the inner tubular member, the elements carrying along and opening up the pouch attached to them for engulfing said specimen;

allowing the finger-like elements to assume the second state, after which the elements close in, closing the pouch, and

drawing off the specimen by vacuum suction, and withdrawing the device from the body cavity.

18. The method as claimed in claim 17, comprising the further step of introducing a surgical instrument into said pouch for the fragmentation of said specimen.

19. The method as claimed in claim 17, comprising the further step of introducing a suction needle into said pouch for the evacuation of a liquefied specimen.

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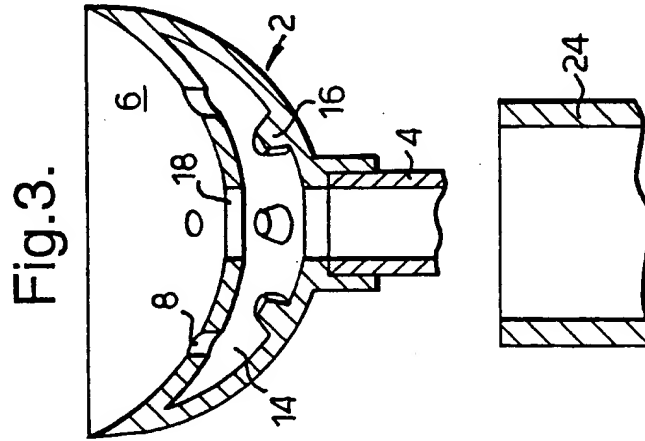
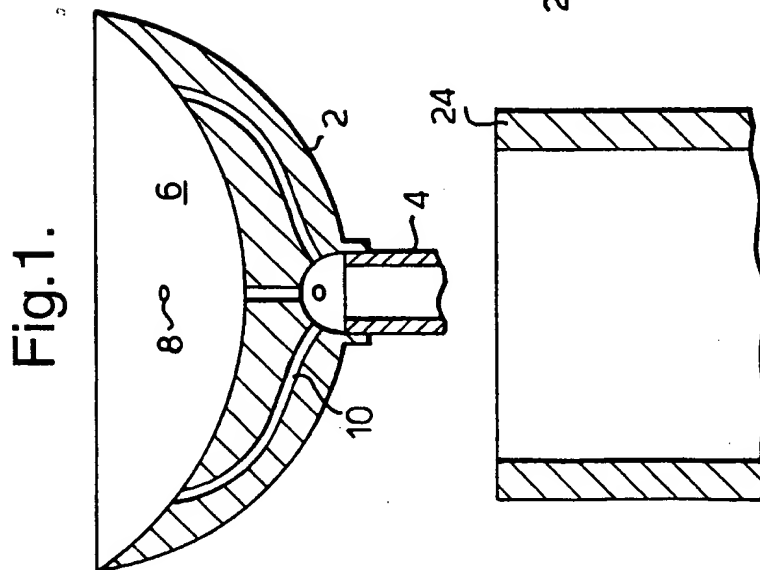
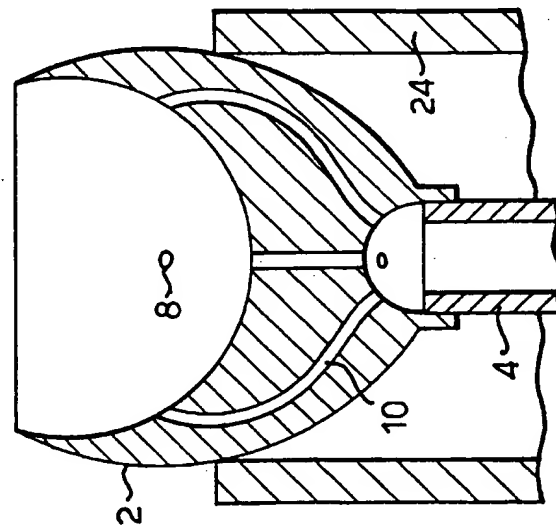


Fig.2.



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Fig.4.

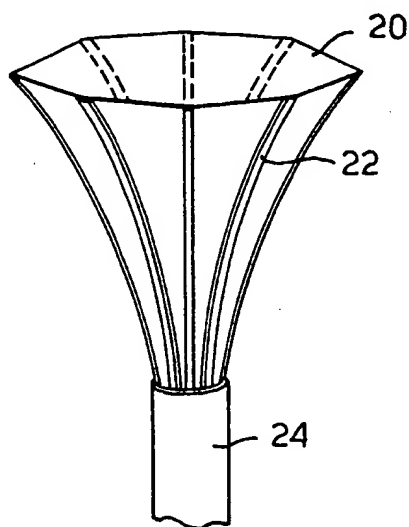


Fig.5.

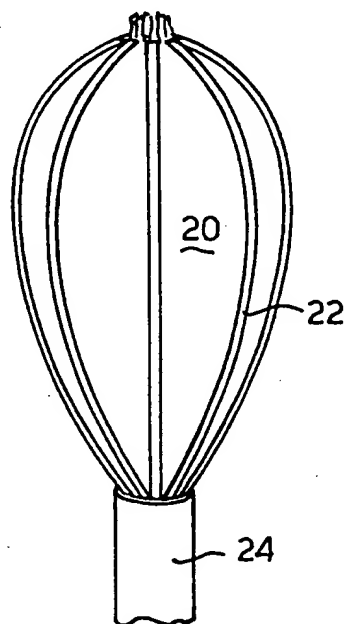


Fig.6.

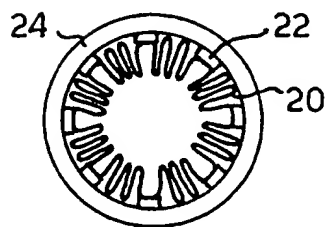
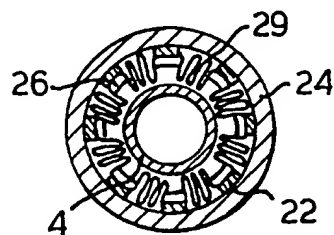


Fig.8.



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Fig.7.

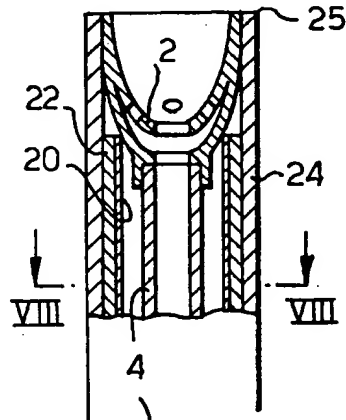


Fig.9.

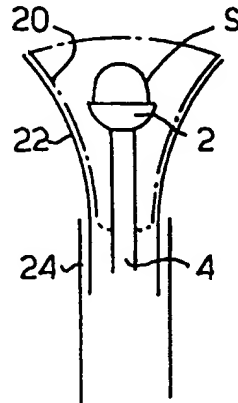


Fig.10.

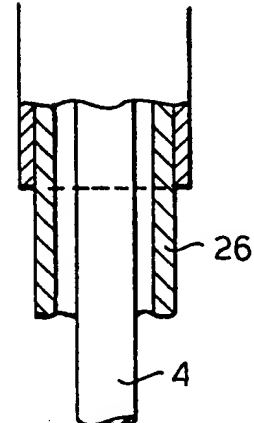
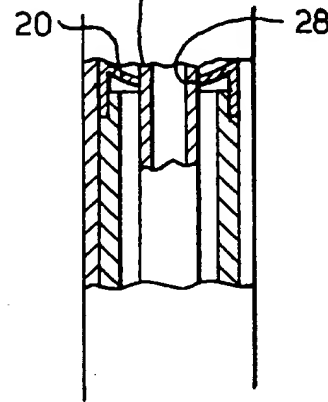
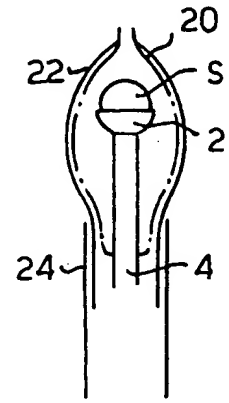
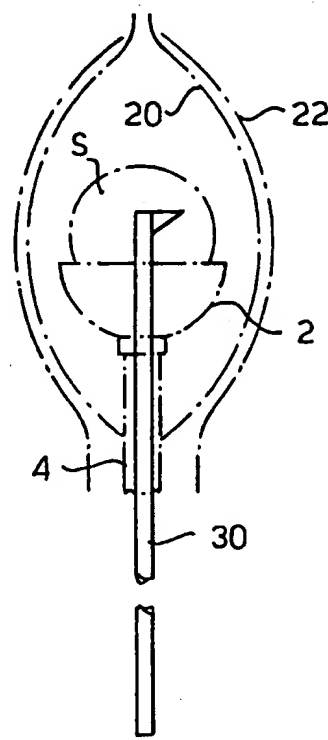


Fig.11.



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 A61B17/00 A61B17/22

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A61B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 279 548 A (ESSIG ET AL.) 18 January 1994 (1994-01-18) column 3, line 35 -column 4, line 23 column 5, line 11-17	1-3, 6, 7, 10, 11
Y	---	8, 9
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

17 November 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

01/12/1999

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/IL 99/00461

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 417 697 A (WILK ET AL.) 23 May 1995 (1995-05-23) the whole document ---	1-3, 6, 10, 11
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/IL 99/00461

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 17-19
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Rule 39.1(iv) PCT - Method for treatment of the human or animal body by surgery
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
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because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members.

International Application No

PCT/IL 99/00461

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